THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and *fifty* cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE Clovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000, IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c.
erby
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EDWARD CASHEN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, will hear of something to his advantage by writing to the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake county, North Carolina.
Capt. JOHN RHODES.
Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1853. 1—3tpd.
The Boston Post will please copy the above three times and send copy of paper and account to this office.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—BEST HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

FOR SALE IN DECEMBER, WAGGON AND GEAR, good Yoke Oxen, Horses and Carts.
DABNEY COSBY.
Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1853. 103—3t.

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS ARTICLES.—HARDING has now a large assortment, probably the best in the City.
E. L. HARDING.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1853. No. 9.

FALL STOCK, 1853.—*No. 15, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.* T. R. FENTRESS is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a superior lot of Ready-Made Clothing, to which he invites the attention of his old customers, and the public generally. Having become connected with the far-famed manufacturing establishment of Groshong and Tupman, of Newark, N. J., he is prepared to sell clothing cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere in the State, and being determined to carry into practice the old maxim of "quick sales and small profits," customers may call at No. 15, Fayetteville Street, assured that their wants can and will be supplied. The quality and style of my Ready-Made Clothing are not surpassed in this country.

FOR THE YOUTH.—In order to save both time, trouble and expense to mothers, I have introduced into my establishment a lot of Boy's Ready-Made Clothing, to which the attention of the Ladies is very respectfully called. If encouraged in this much-desired branch of my business, I shall continue to keep on hand a very great variety, for boys from 6 to 15 years of age.

The great advantage I have, from my connection with Groshong & Tupman, will enable me to keep my stock replenished, weekly, with the latest and most approved styles and fashions.

I continue, as usual, the manufacture of garments; and having in my employ first rate workmen, I promise to give satisfaction, both in quality of goods and workmanship.

Gentlemen who furnish their own goods may rely on having their work as well done as if I furnished them.

Cutting done promptly.

To my former patrons, who have stood by me for so long a time, I return my sincere thanks, and humbly trust to merit a continuance of their favors by strict attention to business.
T. R. FENTRESS.
Raleigh, October 14th, 1853. 96—8t.

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of Superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge "
75 Mountain Beaver "
34 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well.
E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos' from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gæhle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 50 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.*
P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their entire Stock of Goods for sale at reduced prices for cash, or credit to punctual customers, in view of a change of the firm the first of January, when Mr. Selby will retire from the business. We are desirous of reducing the stock as low as we can. Many articles will be sold for cost and some below cost.
SELBY & MURRAY.
October 13, 1853. 95—

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—8-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do.,
White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the
MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPERior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

EGGERT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 232, PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.—The Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their *Grand, Square and Upright Pianos*, of 6¾, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that institute for improvement in *Grand and Square Pianos.* These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, WITH ENTIRE IRON FRAME, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a Patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance, entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for *five years* under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory.
EGGERT & CO.

☞ MR. CHARLES CLIFFMILLER is our sole agent for the sale of our pianos in the State of North Carolina.
Baltimore, June 88. 64—6m.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is settled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business.
E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT HAVE IN STORE and for sale the following articles for cooking purposes:
Durkee's Baking Powder.
Preston's Superior Yeast Powder,
" Ex't Lemon,
" " Cinnamon,
" Orange,
" Vanilla,
" Rose, for flavoring,
Bicarbonate or Cooking Soda, Saleratus, &c., &c. Also, Rice Flour, a superior article, for Puddings, Cakes, &c., and more economical than the whole Rice.
September 9, 1853. 85—

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports*, &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,* July 30, 1853.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

Special Express Notice.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State.
Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determination to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand:
LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze ditto, ditto.
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippprs,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Finding Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

TO THE TRADE.—TO HIS OLD CUSTOMERS he returns his sincere thanks, and hopes by the inducements here offered, to retain their patronage, and also secure the patronage of all who desire GOOD work and GOOD materials. "Small profits and quick sales," is my motto.
HENRY PORTER,
Sign of the "Big Boot."
Fayetteville Street.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT!—THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the community at large, that his MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in full blast—supplied with the very best Workmen, and a plentiful stock of No. 1 Lemoine Calf-Skins, as well as every thing else requisite to make the finest Boots, Shoes, &c., that can be made, and will warrant his work not to be surpassed any where.

☞ Repairing strictly attended to.

Call at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH BOOT,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 183. 89—

ATTENTION! SPORTSMEN AND MERCHANTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The subscriber offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL a large assortment of Double and Single Barrelled Guns, Rifles, Colts' and Whitneys' five Shooters, Allens' six and five Barrelled Revolvers, and those of all other makers, Double Barrelled Pistols with one trigger, and all styles of Single Pistols now in use.

Hunting utensils in endless variety,
A large supply of Walking Canes,
Gravitation Fish Hooks, and every other article in the way of Fishing Tackle,
Bowie, Hunting and Pocket Knives,
Dirks, Fancy Goods, &c.

All Goods sold by me warranted to please or the purchaser allowed the privilege of exchanging. My stock is all fresh of this Fall importation, and being obtained from first hands, I am enabled to offer it very low. I will take great pleasure in exhibiting my Goods to all who may favor me with a call.

N. B. Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order; Old Guns stocked, percussioned and otherwise repaired; Keys fitted; Locks repaired and every other job in my line neatly executed and warranted to give satisfaction.

Call at the City Gun and Sporting Store, sign of the "RIFLE."
C. LEONARD,
No. 15, Old St., Petersburg, Va.
September 23, 1853. 89—3m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,

Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.

We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

LADIES' GAITERS AT $1 50.—JUST RECEIVED at the Ladies' Saloon, 200 pairs Ladies' Black Gaiters at $1 50, a superior article, thick and thin soles.

Also, Ladies' Heel Gaiters and Ladies' Gaiters to button at the side, something new.

The various kinds of Ladies' Gaiters, its numerous qualities, colors and make, is truly enormous at the Ladies' Saloon, and we can please every Lady with an article to suit her own taste.

☞ The prices of our goods are actually cheaper for the quality than any others in the State, and we shall always sell them at the lowest figure.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Va. Nov. 9, 1853. 103—

QUILTED BOOTS.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE Ladies' Saloon, two trunks of Gents Quilted Boots, a most superior article for Winter, and for the approaching wet season. Call and supply yourselves at once, while you can get a good fit.

Also, just received, Gents Dress Boots, of medium thickness, for Winter. They are beautiful.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, sign of the large Plate Glass Windows.

Orders from the country carefully attended to.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 9, 1853. 103—

U. S. DISSECTOR, OR LESSONS IN PRACTICAL Anatomy, by Wm. E. Horner, M. D., sole Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.

Fifth Edition, carefully revised and entirely remodelled by Henry H. Smith, M. D., with 177 new illustrations.
For sale only by H. D. TURNER,
at the N. C. Book-store.
Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

SUPERIOR BEAVER OVER COATS.—WE manufacture and are duly receiving our Dress Frock Over coats. They are very much admired, being superior in make and finish, to anything before offered for sale in Raleigh. Call at the only regular clothing house in city, and you will certainly get suited. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, November 7, 1853. 102—

THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Scheidam Schnapps, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of H. & S.
September 9, 1853. 85—

VALUABLE BOOKS. American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Brown.

The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.

American Bee Keeper's Manual, illustrated with many engravings, by T. B. Miner.

American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, Management, &c., of Cage and House Birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.

American Architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, and directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W. Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.

Domestic Medicine—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, or Poor Man's Friend in the hours of Affliction, Pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised edition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8vo.

Practical Agriculture, by Jas. F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.

Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.

Youatt and Martin on Cattle, by Ambrose Stevens,

Youatt on the Structure and Diseases of the Horse; also, practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall,

Lindley's Guide to the Orchard,

Youatt on Sheep; their Breed, Management, and Diseases, with illustrative engravings; to which are added remarks on the breeds and management of sheep in the United States, and on the culture of fine wool in Silesia, by Wm. Youatt,

Youatt on the Pig,

Hoare on the Grape Vine,

Stephens' Book of the Farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner; really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.

The American Farm Book, by R. L. Allen.

The Cottage and Farm Bee Keeper; a practical work, by a Country Curate,

Allen's Rural Architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep and Dove Cotes, Piggeries, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen,

The American Muck Book, by J. D. Brown,

The Rose Culturist,

Blake's Farmer at Home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Blake, D. D.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh, N. C.
October 11th, 1853. 94—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 5, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to present the usual annual report from the Navy Department, exhibiting the condition of this branch of the public service, with a brief allusion to the operations of the several squadrons during the past year. I have ventured also to suggest for consideration certain views touching the increase of the naval force, the organization of the navy, and the modification of the laws and regulations for its government, from a conviction that many practical reforms may be introduced promotive of discipline and efficiency.

SQUADRONS.

The home squadron, Commodore Newton, consists of the flag-ship, the frigate Columbia, Commander Pendergrast; the sloops-of-war Albany, Commander Gerry, and Cyane, Commander Hollins; the steamers Fulton, Lieutenant Watson, and Vixen, lately commanded by Lieutenant Swartwout. This latter vessel was despatched in the month of May to Tampico on especial duty, and on her return to Pensacola was put out of commission on account of the appearance of yellow fever on board; which, in its fatal progress, deprived the service of many excellent officers and faithful men. So soon as she shall be thoroughly disinfected and pronounced in a safe condition, she will be again put in commission, and continue attached to the home squadron.

In January last the Fulton, under the temporary command of Lieutenant Alexander Murray, was placed at the disposal of the late Hon. William R. King, for the purpose of conveying him to Havana for the restoration of his health; after performing which service, and after having her machinery repaired, she again joined the squadron.

The steamer Saranac, Captain J. C. Long, detailed for duty in the home squadron, after having conveyed the Chevalier de Sodre, late Brazilian charge d'affaires, to the seat of his government, joined the squadron in February, and remained attached to it until July, when, requiring repairs, she was withdrawn and put out of commission.

The vessels attached to this squadron have been cruising chiefly in the Gulf of Mexico and among the West India islands. Disturbances at San Juan or Greytown threatening the property and rights of American citizens, the Cyane, Commander Hollins, was ordered to visit that port. The presence of his ship had the desired effect. The conduct of Commander Hollins evinced a gallantry and judgment which entitled him to the commendation of the department. The Albany relieved the Cyane, and remained at San Juan until her services were deemed no longer necessary.

The Brazil squadron, Commodore Salter, consists of the flag-ship Savannah, Commander Mercer, which sailed from Norfolk for her destination on the 14th of September, and the sloop-of-war Jamestown, Captain Downing.

The brig Bainbridge, Lieutenant Charles G. Hunter, sailed from New York on the 4th November last to join this squadron, and on her arrival out, the Jamestown will return home, by which time she will have been absent from the United States nearly three years.

The Germantown, Commander Lynch, also sailed from Boston on the 2d December to join the squadron. The store-ship Relief, Lieutenant Hitchcock, returned from Rio on the 15th of April last, entering the port of New York, and on the 25th of July following was again sent out with stores for the squadron, under the command of Lieutenant A. B. Fairfax, and temporarily forms a part of it.

The steamer Water Witch, Lieutenant Thomas J. Page, which left Norfolk on the 8th of February, though attached to this squadron, is not considered as one of the available vessels belonging to it—having, after a decree of the provisional director of the Argentine confederation throwing open to navigation the tributaries of the La Plata, been detailed for the survey of the rivers Uruguay and Parana. She arrived out at Burenos Ayres on the 25th of May, but was detained from the execution of her immediate duties by the state of civil war existing unhappily between the different provinces of the Argentine confederation, requiring her presence for the protection of the interests of American citizens engaged in commerce, or resident in that region. When last heard from, on the 30th of August, Lieutenant Page was expecting to set out immediately on the appointed expedition.

Commander McKeever was in command of the Brazil squadron the earlier part of the year; and having completed a cruise of three years' active and efficient service, he returned in his flag-ship, the Congress, Commander Pearson, to the United States, on the 20th of July. The records of the Navy and State Departments furnish satisfactory evidence that a portion of this squadron did good service in promoting the interests of the government and protecting the rights of American citizens.

The African squadron, Commodore Mayo, consists of his flag-ship, the Constitution, Commander Rudd; the sloop Marion, Commander Purviance, and the brig Perry, Lieutenant R. L. Page. The Dale, Commander Whittle, sailed from Boston to join this squadron on the 17th October.

Commodore Lavalette returned from the command of this squadron in his flag-ship, the sloop-of-war Germantown, Commander Nicholas, on the 30th of March. The John Adams, Commander Barron, and the brig Bainbridge, Commander John Manning, having been detached from this squadron, reached the United States, the former on the 23d of July, and the latter on the 26th of August.

Commander Lynch was temporarily attached by my predecessor to this squadron for a reconnoissance of the west coast of Africa, for the purpose of ascertaining the localities affording the greatest facilities for penetrating the interior of the country. He returned to the United States in May last. His communication to the department, detailing the results of his reconnoissance, accompanies this report.

The opinion has heretofore been frequently expressed, that there is no necessity for a squadron of so many guns on the coast of Africa, and that notice should be given to Great Britain, under the terms of the treaty in regard to the suppression of the slave trade, so as to be relieved from its obligations. The commerce on that coast has of late years increased so greatly, and American ships trading in that region have multiplied so much, that I am satisfied that the squadron is needed, and is very effective in protecting our citizens, as well as suppressing the slave trade.

The Mediterranean squadron, Commodore Stringham, consists of the flag-ship the frigate Cumberland, Commander Harwood; the sloops-of-war St. Louis, Commander Ingraham; and Levant, Commander Turner, to which vessel he was transferred from the Cumberland, upon the return of Commander Goldsborough to the United States to take command of the Naval Academy.

The steamer San Jacinto, Captain Crabbe, formed one of the squadron; but in consequence of the imperfection of her machinery—rendering her entirely useless as a steamer—she was ordered home, and arrived at Philadelphia on the 5th of July. Her engines have been condemned, and new machinery is being constructed for her, with which it is confidently expected she will prove an efficient cruising steamer.

The steamer Saranac, Captain J. C. Long, left Norfolk on the 19th of November, conveying the Hon. Carroll Spence, our newly-appointed minister resident at Constantinople, to his station. After having completed this duty, she will join the Mediterranean squadron.

The vessels of this squadron have been actively co-operating with our representatives in that region—more especially with the Hon. Mr. Marsh, in his efforts to exact justice from the government of Greece to the American missionary, Mr. King. In calling to your attention the movements of this squadron, I cannot omit an especial reference to the conduct of Commander Ingraham, while in command of the St. Louis at Smyrna. An ocean of thousands of miles separated him from his country, and his small ship was alone in bearing his country's flag. Violence was committed on the personal liberty of a man entitled to the protection of that flag. The perpetrators of the offence outnumbered him in vessels, guns, and men. It was a moment of peril, involving honor and life. With prudence and discretion, yet with promptness and spirit and marked determination, Commander Ingraham gave the protection, and the man is free. Such conduct, under such circumstances, surely entitles an officer to the most significant evidence of his government's approval.

The East India squadron, Commodore Perry, consists of the steamer Mississippi, Commander H. A. Adams, his flag-ship; the steamers Powhatan, Captain McCluney, and Susquehanna, Commander Buchanan; the sloops-of-war Macedonian, Captain Abbot, Plymouth, Commander Kelly, Saratoga, Commander Walker, and Vandalia, Commander Pope; the storeships Supply, Lieutenant Boyle; and Lexington, Lieutenant Glasson. Commodore Aulick, whom Commodore Perry succeeded in command of this squadron, returned to the United States early in the year.

The extraordinary revolutionary movements agitating the millions of China, and threatening the overthrow of the present dynasty, and the hope indulged of the dawning of a new era in the history of trade and commerce with that singular people, impart unusual importance and interest to the movements of this squadron. In addition to the ordinary duties of the squadron, Commodore Perry was intrusted with the delicate task of endeavoring to open commercial intercourse with the Japanese government. After visiting several smaller islands, and having favorable interviews with their inhabitants, he proceeded with the steamers Mississippi and Susquehanna, and the sloops-of-war Saratoga and Plymouth, to Yedo bay, in Japan, where he arrived on the 8th of July last. After much effort he succeeded in having an interview with one of the ministers of State, delivered in person a communication from the President of the United States, proposing to form commercial relations with Japan, gave notice of his intention to return in the ensuing spring for a reply to his proposition, and, after making considerable surveys of the coast and harbor, he returned with his squadron to China, to give all needful protection to the interests of Americans.

The Pacific squadron, Commodore Dulany, consists of his flag-ship, the frigate St. Lawrence, Commander Wm. W. Hunter, and the sloop-of-war Portsmouth, Commander Dornin.

The sloop-of-war St. Mary's, Commander Bailey, left Philadelphia on the 15th of October to join this squadron.

In addition to these vessels, the receiving-ship Warren, Lieutenant Stanly, at San Francisco, and the stationary store-ship Fredonia, Lieutenant J. D. Johnston, at Valparaiso, are under the command of Commodore Dulany.

The Fredonia was despatched to California under the command of Lieutenant Chatard, with troops; after which she was sent down to Valparaiso, and Lieutenant Chatard was relieved by Lieutenant Johnston, who had been ordered for this purpose, and returned to the United States.

The sloop-of-war St. Mary's, Commander Magruder, which belonged to this squadron at the date of the last report, returned to the United States, as has also the frigate Raritan, Commander McKean, in which Commander McCauley, late commander of the squadron, came.

The vessels of this squadron have been actively and usefully engaged in visiting the islands of the Pacific, and looking after the interests of our countrymen. It is desirable to enlarge it when the department has the means.

Besides the employment of the vessels of the navy in these squadrons, the expedition for the survey and reconnoissance, for naval and commercial purposes, of parts of Behring's straits, of the North Pacific ocean, and of the China seas, authorized by the act of Congress of August 3, 1852, which was placed by my predecessor under the command of Commander Ringgold, should be mentioned. It consists of the sloop-of-war Vincennes, Lieutenant Rolando: the brig Porpoise, Lieutenant A. B. Davis; the steamer John Hancock, Lieutenant John Rodgers; the store-ship, John P. Kennedy, Lieutenant Collins; and the tender Fennimore Cooper, Master H. K. Stevens. The expedition left the United States in June, and when last heard from had reached Simon's bay, Cape of Good Hope, and was doing well.

The brig Dolphin, Lieutenant O. H. Berryman, has recently returned to the United States, having been profitably engaged in special service, under the act of March 3d, 1849, "in testing new routes and perfecting the discoveries made by Lieutenant Maury in the course of his investigations of the winds and currents of the ocean." Much credit is due to the officers employed in executing this law. The hydrographer has, by their efforts, felt justified in materially altering his charts, and much time and distance have been saved to the navigator. The world has been much enlightened as to the depths of the sea, the currents and temperature of the ocean. I am advised that "the deep-sea soundings taken from on board the Dolphin are the most valuable contributions that have been made to science touching this interesting question."

The steamer Michigan, Commander A. Bigelow, still continues employed on the lakes upon our northern border.

With a view to secure the observance of treaty stipulations, and afford protection to our countrymen engaged in the fisheries on the coasts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, early in July a special squadron, by your direction, was sent thither, under the command of Commodore Shubrick, consisting of the steamer Princeton, Commander Eagle, the Commodore's flag-ship; the sloops-of-war Cyane, Commander Hollins, and Decatur, Commander Whittle; and the steamer Fulton, Lieutenant Watson. The three last-named vessels were withdrawn temporarily from the home squadron for this purpose. The squadron returned to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, about the middle of September, some one of the vessels having visited every part of the regions frequented by our fishermen. No complaints were made to Commodore Shubrick by any of illegal or harsh proceedings on the part of the English squadron stationed in those waters, and but one case of seizure was reported to him. This vessel, however, was released upon the payment of the expenses incurred in the admiralty court by the proceedings in the case, notwithstanding the admission by the master of an infraction of the treaty. It is believed that every effort was made to assure our countrymen of protection in the enjoyment of their rights, and that the duties confided to the squadron were executed with fidelity and zeal.

After the return of the squadron, the Albany, Commander Gerry, belonging to the home squadron, was sent on a cruise to the fishing grounds, and returned to New York on the 7th of November, having shown the American flag from the mouth of the St. Lawrence along the eastern coast of New Brunswick and Prince Edward's island, and having passed over all the fishing grounds most frequented by our fishermen.

In the fall of 1852, at the earnest request of Lady Franklin, Dr. Kane, an accomplished passed assistant surgeon in the navy, was permitted to engage in special service, to some extent connected with the search of Sir John Franklin and his companions. He sailed from the United States during the past summer. While the officers heretofore engaged in this interesting search acquired much reputation for themselves and their country, I cannot but express my regret that in certain charts uttered from the English Admiralty Hydrographic Office on the 14th of October, 1853, an error has been committed, and credit is given for certain new discoveries of lands to officers of the British navy; whereas in truth they had been made, and the lands given a name, by the American expedition under the command of Lieutenant De Haven, which passed the English vessels and led the way up Wellington channel in the fall of 1850.

The Naval Observatory, under the superintendence of Lieutenant M. F. Maury, is doing much for science and navigation—much for the benefit of mankind and the honor of our country. For a few years past a correspondence has been conducted between the United States and certain other governments on the importance of adopting some plan to secure a more uniform mode of making observations at sea. Ascertaining that various governments designed being represented at Brussels, in pursuance of scientific suggestions with which Lieutenant Maury had been conspicuously connected, I felt it my duty to relieve him temporarily from service at the Observatory, with a view to his visiting Brussels. The result of his labors, in conjunction with other eminent persons, will, I have no doubt, prove vastly beneficial to commerce and navigation.

The letters accompanying this report—from Prof. Espey respecting his theory of storms and his meteorological observations, from Lieutenant Charles H. Davis in regard to the nautical almanac, and from Professor Alexander touching the scientific investigation and experiments upon the character of alimentary substances—are referred to for information as to the progress made in their respective works. No further appropriation for the latter object is considered necessary.

Lieutenant James M. Gilliss is actively engrged in preparing for publication the result of his astronomical observations at Santiago, in Chili. The report of Lieutenant Herndon, presenting the results of his exploration of the river Amazon and its tributaries, is nearly ready for distribution. The report of Lieut. Gibbon, who was of the same party, but explored a different section of the country, and returned later, is nearly completed.

The indefatigable efforts of Lieut. Dahlgren to give accuracy and greater effectiveness to gunnery, and to improve the ordnance of the navy, have succeeded well, and none can doubt the advantage the service will experience therefrom.

A law was passed on the 4th of April, 1842, authorizing a contract to be made with Robert L. Stevens, of New York, for constructing an iron war steamer, to be shot and shell proof. Difficulties of various kinds occurred, which resulted in a suspension of the work. In 1852 an act was passed by which the Secretary of the Navy was "authorized and required to have completed, with the least possible delay, the war steamer contracted for with Robert L. Stevens, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two." Aware of the great changes which have been made in the power and destructiveness of guns used on board of ships-of-war since 1842, I expressed an unwillingness to proceed in execution of the contract without an understanding that the proposed steamer should be shot and shell proof, not merely against those in use at the enactment of the law of 1842, but also against the improved guns in use at the period of the law of 1852. Having came to a proper understanding in regard to the law, I shall proceed with the execution of the contract.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

This interesting institution is rapidly supplying the navy with numbers of educated and accomplished young men, whose early training, discipline, and instruction, under the guidance of learned professors and experienced officers, peculiarly fit them to adorn the service. The beneficial results already witnessed demonstrate satisfactorily that it is now sustaining the same relations to the navy that West Point Academy bears to the army.

It is well worthy of the fostering patronage of the government. There are, however, certain facilities not now in existence at the Academy, which, in consideration of the fact that steam is being recognized as the powerful agent in naval warfare, I deem all-important to give completeness to the education of an officer. The practice-ship attached to the Academy should be a steamer, and there should unquestionably be a machine shop, of cheap and limited character, on the premises. If practice in the sailing vessel has been considered indispensable to improve the students in practical seamanship and navigation, is it not manifestly important, now that steam is the mighty engine for propelling vessels-of-war, that the practice-ship should display to the inquiring youth, in familiar experiment, the practical working of the machinery and the art of regulating and controlling it? How much more secure will be the war steamer engaged in delicate and important service, involving victory or defeat, if officered by a corps skilled in the science of engineering and trained to run and repair an engine, who can manage her destiny if, perchance, disease or accident, or timidity or other causes, shall have deprived them of their engineer?

I feel that I cannot too strongly invite attention to this subject, as, in the progress and advancement of the age, this early training of the young officer is peculiarly calculated to improve his fitness for responsible service. The communication of the last board of examiners on this subject is appended to this report.

But, in order to familiarize the young midshipman with all the minute parts of the machinery of a steamship, it is proposed that, on a cheap and small scale, a machine-shop be erected on the premises of the academy, embracing a complete collection of the various parts of engines and boilers, with a full set of tools, to be used by the proper professor in imparting instruction in his department of mechanics.

There are now at the institution one hundred and sixteen students. The first class, under the regulations of 1850, will graduate in June next. Captain Stribbling was on the 1st of November last relieved from his command as superintendent, after a connexion with the academy for more than three years. I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the uniform diligence and marked ability with which Captain Stribbling has discharged his arduous and responsible duties. The prosperity of the institution and the records of this department attest his fidelity. He is succeeded by Commander Goldsborough, an accomplish officer, who has recently returned from the Mediterranean squadron.

Your attention is invited to the report in reference to the academy from the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, the annual report of the board of examiners in relation to the discipline and organization of the academy, and also the report of the commandant of midshipmen as to the late cruise of the practice-ship Preble.

I concur in the opinion often expressed in reports heretofore submitted to the Executive, that it would be good policy to authorize the President to appoint annually ten midshipmen "at large." It is well known that this rule exists in regard to cadets at the West Point Military Academy. Its application to the Naval Academy will extend the benefit of the institution to a class of youths who, under the present system of restriction to a residence in congressional districts and to representative recommendation, are excluded.

YARDS AND DOCKS.

I have visited the navy-yards at Kittery, Charlestown, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Portsmouth, Virginia. The public property at these several yards was generally in excellent condition under the careful supervision of those in command, and the business of the government conducted with discipline and system.

The contractors for building the dock, basin, and railway at Pensacola having reported that they had executed the contract, arrangements were made for testing the work, in accordance with the terms of the agreement. The frigate Columbia, of the home squadron, was the ship appropriated for that purpose, and a board appointed to superintend the experiment. A full report was made by the board unfavorable to the contractors, who were notified that the works could not, therefore, be accepted. Deeming it of great importance to the ships-of-war cruising in that vicinity, as well as to the commercial marine, that there should be a dock at Pensacola, and in the consideration of the money expended, I was unwilling hastily to abandon the works.

It is due, perhaps, to the contractors to state, that notwithstanding the unanimous unfavorable report of the board, consisting of a naval constructor, civil engineer, and an officer of the army and of the navy, they contended that the board had not applied a fair test.

I have consented to suspend taking action against the contracsors until repairs are made, and another test applied at their own expense and risk, which, it is understood, will be made at an early day.

During the late session of Congress an appropriation was made for erecting buildings at the navy-yard at San Francisco, and "to complete and carry into execution the verbal contract for a basin and railway in California in connexion with the floating dock, as made by the late Secretary," Mare island was the site purchased, and paid for on the 2d of March last.

The law provides expressly that the money for the erection of buildidgs, &c., at the navy-yard, should not be expended until the Attorney General gave an opinion that the title was good and sufficient. The question was accordingly referred to him, and an opinion given that the title of the United States was not sufficient. Under the circumstances, the money thus appropriated was not expended. Efforts are being made, however, to perfect the title. A navy-yard is very much needed in California, and no time will be lost in accomplishing the work so soon as the legal impediments can be removed.

The question of the necessity, and the usefulness to the public service, of the construction of a basin and railway in connexion with the sectional dock in California, became a matter of investigation soon after I entered upon the duties of the department. Fourteen hundred and fifty thousand dollars was the amount originally agreed upon for the sectional floating dock in combination with the basin and railway. Subsequently the contract was suspended as to the basin and railway, and it was agreed that six hundred and ten thousand dollars should be paid for the dock. The construction of the basin and railway, submitted to the discretion of the department by the act of the last Congress, involves an expenditure of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The question as to the *necessity* of the basin raises the inquiry whether this species of dock is so formed that it would be *unsafe* to place a vessel on it for extensive repairs unless protected by that structure. The sectional floating dock is composed of ten separate and independent sections. Unless it has the protection of a quiet harbor, it would necessarily be much affected by the undulating motion of the waves, and be much at the mercy of the winds.

When a vessel is placed on the dock and floated into a basin it may remain there for month's repairs without any danger from storms. My predilections are very decidedly in favor of stone docks; but Congress has decided that a sectional floating dock is preferable in California. I entertain the opinion that a basin is necessary to render it perfectly safe when a large ship is docked for repairs, which may expose it to months of dangerous weather.

As to the usefulness to the public service, my opinion is, that as it is proposed to build but this one dock on the Pacific coast, it would be rendered doubly useful by having the basin and railway, by which many vessels could be accommodated at the same time. Although the *railway* would be *useful* to the public service, I am not of opinion that it is *necessary*.

The opinion having been given by the Attorney General that the title of the United States to the land purchased for a navy-yard was not good, I have declined to make any contract for building the basin and railway. On examination I ascertained that the contractors had entered into a separate agreement with the government to erect a pier to secure the dock for three years only, and dock the vessels of the navy, provided they were allowed to charge for docking merchant ships for that space of time. It is expected that the difficulties as to the title will be removed at the approaching session of the legislature of California, when I shall proceed to execute a contract for the *basin* unless Congress shall otherwise direct.

The sale of the portion of land attached to the navy-yard at Brooklyn, directed by the act of the last Congress, for reasons set forth in the letter from the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has been postponed. The letter accompanies this report.

The suggestions made by those who have preceded me, touching the policy of a naval establishment at New Orleans, are commended to a favorable consideration; provided, however, it is previously ascertained by proper surveys that the bar will admit of the approach of vessels-of-war. The resolutions of the Senate, directing the Secretary of the Navy to report whether it will be advantageous to the government to establish naval depots at Newport, Rhode Island, and at or near Beaufort, North Carolina, will be made the subject of a special communication to the Senate as soon as sufficient information is received from parties now making surveys.

Commander Blake, of the navy, was despatched to Key West, Florida, in October last, for the purpose of making arrangements for carrying into execution the act of July 21, 1852, for establishing a coal depot for naval purposes at that place. His accompanying letter explains the progress made.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Attention has been repeatedly invited by my predecessors to the importance of further legislation on the subject of rules and regulations for the government of the navy.

The law for "the better government of the navy" was approved in April, 1800. This law, passed more than half a century ago, still exists for the government of the navy, having been but little altered, with the exception of that part of it relating to corporal punishment. Many amendments of that law, with a view to economy of time and money, have been rendered important and necessary on account of the great expansion of our country. It is not adapted to our present condition. When it was passed our ships-of-war on the coasts of Florida, Texas, and California were "acting out of the United States," and its provisions as to courts-martial could be conveniently enforced. But if a large squadron should be at San Francisco, however important early action might be for convening or dissolving a court-martial, there must now be delay until the department at Washington can issue the necessary orders in each case.

The "Rules and Regulations" were adopted in 1818, under the act of 1815. They need much modification. In December, 1852, a board was convened for that purpose, under an order from the Secretary of the Navy. They reported a system of rules, which were approved by the late Executive in February, and a few copies were issued to officers. A question, however, having arisen as to the authority of the Executive to adopt this system of orders and instructions without the sanction of Congress, and the opinion of the Attorney General having been that without the sanction of Congress they were illegal, by your direction an order was issued rescinding them. The regulations of 1818, therefore, are still in force.

Controversies between the sea and civil officers of the navy, in regard to rank, have arisen, and will continue until adjusted by legislation.

I see no objection to the assignment of a proper rank to the civil officers of the navy—not merely as a gratification of pride, but to prevent discord. It exists in other navies and in our army.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The result of my investigation of this subject is a decided conviction that the maintenance of our proper and elevated rank among the great powers of the world; the just protection of our wide-spread and growing commerce; the defence of our thousands of miles of coast along the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the lakes and the Gulf of Mexico; the recent marked improvements in the art of naval architecture adopted by other nations—all unite in demonstrating the policy, the necessity, of an increase of the navy. It is true, indeed, our policy is peace. No lust of dominion, no spirit of aggression, marks out *our* course. Our national mission is, by the moral force of example to illustrate the blessings of liberty and peace, civilization and religion. But the reasonable inquiry is, can peace be best maintained by the exhibition of comparative weakness, or by a display of strength and a preparation which, while it invites not a conflict, at least defies assaults? What are the objects of a navy—what the considerations to guide us to a direct conclusion as to the size and character of the naval force of a republic situated geographically and politically as the United States? Do not wisdom and prudence admonish the careful statesman, in his calculations for the future, while he takes thought of the commerce, the rights, the coasts to be protected by this right arm of defence, at the same time not to be unmindful of the comparative force, efficiency, and character of the navies of the great powers with whom, with all our cherished love of peace, we may have to contend? Is it the suggestion of a sound discretion to rely exclusively upon the sudden preparation of a patriotic people, when the perilous emergency starts up before them, and shut our eyes with quiet composure to our real condition? Or is it wiser to make the preparation which a considerate glance at the true state of facts shall persuade us is essential to our security?

I believe that it is only necessary to present the case as it truly exists, to the attention of those who have the power, to produce the desired results.

The American navy consists of about seventy vessels, embracing all, from the ships-of-the-line to the smallest brig, schooner, and store-ship. Of these, many ships-of-the-line frigates, steamers, and sloops-of-war, are not only unfit for service, but I am advised by the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, are not worth repairing. There are not now in the navy forty vessels which could be brought into service in ninety days, if needed. There is no steamer in the Pacific or African squadron, but one of two guns in the Brazilian squadron, and we have no steamer of more than ten guns. The law only authorizes the enlistment of 7,500 men, which, with an allowance of a proper complement for each vessel, would not man a fleet of fifty vessels, with a fair proportion of large ships. On referring to authentic papers, it will be found that, in *point of size* at least, our navy is much less than one-fifth of that of several of the greater powers of Europe, and, whatever may be its relative superiority and efficiency, is not larger than that of certain other powers of Europe which are not of the first rank in the scale of nations.

And however much we may desire to cultivate terms of amity, these are the powers with whom we are most likely to contend in future conflicts, and the great deep is the theatre on which future contests may be decided. I am not unmindful of the mighty development of strength and force which the patriotism, the energy, the nautical skill, and mercantile marine of a great nation would soon rally to our assistance. Other nations, in addition to their large navies, have their immense mercantile marine and their steamships also. But, again, what have we to defend and protect? We have an Atlantic coast of much more than two thousand miles, stretching from the Rio Grande to the St. Croix, studded with magnificent cities and thriving towns. We now have a Pacific coast extending for many hundred miles, from the confines of Mexico to the far Northwest—an inviting country, rapidly populating, totally unfortified, separated by mountains and deserts from the military power of the government. A new empire has, as by magic, sprung into existence. San Francisco promises at no distant day to become another New York, and our prosperous trade in the Pacific, and the wonders of commerce, to bear the same relation to China and Japan which that of the Atlantic coast bears to the continent of Europe and Great Britain. We have over four millions of tonnage; American vessels, freighted with the rich fruits of American industry, penetrating every sea; and thousands of our countrymen whom busy enterprise has borne to distant lands, or whom misfortune has wrecked on some inhospitable shore, all look to their country's flag to protect them. Is our present navy sufficient for all these great purposes of defence and protection? I am very far from intimating an opinion that we should steadily maintain a naval force as large as that of some powers mentioned. They have large colonial settlements on islands and continents remote from their seat of government. Their jealousies, their proximity to each other, their peculiar form of government, all combine to require for their purposes a far larger naval force than we need. But, while they are annually enlarging their's, shall we allow the disparity annually to become greater? The following warning admonition on this point by Washington, in his eighth annual message, enforces this view: "To an active external commerce the protection of naval force is indispensable. This is manifest with regard to wars in which a State itself is a party. But, besides this, it is in our own experience that the most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war. *To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force, organized and ready to vindicate it from insult and aggression.* This may prevent even the necessity of going to war, by discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party as may first or last leave no other option. These considerations invite the United States to look to means, and to set about the gradual increase of a navy. Will it not, then, be advisable to begin without delay to provide and lay up the materials for the building and equipping of ships-of-war, and to proceed in the work by degrees, in proportion as our resources shall render it practicable without inconvenience, so that a future war of Europe may not find our commerce in the same unfortunate state in which it was found by the present?" I take it to be a fair proposition, that our navy should *at least be large enough to command our own seas and coast.* Otherwise, it would seem to be not only a useless appendage, but fall an easy prey to the enemy, and add to his strength. And in view of this point, it may be well to remember the positions overlooking our home commerce—the Bermudas and West Indies well fortified and held by other nations. It may be said that we have strong fortifications, and that they can be relied upon for defence. But our fortifications, with their conceded importance, without a navy, have been well compared to a shield without a sword. Perhaps it may be alleged that our navy was comparatively small in the war of 1812, when our gallant officers achieved brilliant victories, won for themselves imperishable renown, and broke the charm of the enemy's naval invincibility. Those were, indeed, great achievements. And we still have proud spirits in the navy whom opportunity would call forth, and who would again accomplish all that valor and patriotism could accomplish. But, without enlarging upon the circumstances which helped to occasion success then, or dwelling upon the disasters that then befel our commerce, when we call to mind the formidable, growing, and, in number at least, the overwhelming strength of the navies of the many great nations with whom we claim equal rank, may it not be well to consider that it may even be possible to tax too severely the valor and skill of our small navy, however gallant? As, however, we have enjoyed a season of profound peace, with the exception of the war with a nation without a navy, it is perhaps not to be regretted that we have deferred enlarging ours thus long, as we can now advantageously avail ourselves of the vast improvements suggested by the tests of experience and the inventive genius of the architects of our own and other countries.

Steam is unquestionably the great agent to be used on the ocean, as well for purposes of war as of commerce. The improved system of screw propellers, instead of side wheels, is one of the grand desiderata to render the use of steam effective in naval warfare, the one being exposed to the shot of the enemy, the other submerged, and comparatively secure. When the bayonet was added to the musket, the invention was applauded for placing in the hands of the soldier, at one time, two engines of *destruction*; and the introduction of the screw propeller has been similarly appreciated, as combining without confusion two elements of *progress*—the sail and the steam-engine. Side-wheel steamers are much impaired in their capacity for sailing, and consume too much coal for distant cruises. Those now on hand can be made to answer well for short cruises and as despatch vessels. The screw propeller being upon a principle not so much interfering with the sailing capacity, with the improved models of the present day, can be so constructed as to sail as well as the best clipper ships, and reserve the use of steam for emergencies when greatest speed is required, or when, in a calm, a desirable position can be the more promptly and surely taken. The great necessary expense incident to the expedition to Japan could have been materially, indeed one-half, curtailed, had it been in the power of the department to have supplied the squadron with screw propellers, instead of the side-wheel steamers, now costing so much from the consumption of coal.

I recommend, therefore, that the department be authorized to have constructed at least six first class steam frigate propellers. The opinion is entertained that that number may be built in our several yards in addition to the work now going on, and the repairs usually needed on the return of vessels from long cruises. It is estimated that they will cost between four and five millions of dollars, and can be built in about twenty months. With the exception of some deficiency in the supply of white-oak and yellow pine, which can be without much difficulty procured, we have on hand at the various yards ample material to accomplish what is recommended. It will be perceived, on referring to the estimates of the Bureau of Construction, &c., that an estimate is made of the entire cost—of the cost without purchasing any material, and of the probable amount which would be expended during the fiscal year without regard to great despatch. This was done in order that the subject might be understood properly, and that such action might be taken as appeared wisest. As it is deemed desirable to make this addition to our naval forces as early as practicable, in consideration of the number of vessels which will soon be unfit for service and not worth repairing, and as it is important to retain on hand for emergency a reasonable supply of building material, I venture to suggest the policy of making the appropriation at an early day, to enable the department to build them, with despatch, and purchase a supply of material, so as not to diminish the amount on hand.

There are two frigates—the Santee, at Kittery, and the Sabine, at New York—which have been on the stocks since 1819. They can be altered and made to conform to modern improvements, and be most useful substitutes for two frigates of the same class withdrawn as worthless. I recommend that they be thus reconstructed and launched. Estimates of the cost will be furnished should the suggestion be adopted. The old ship-of-the-line, the Franklin, is being repaired at Kittery, and her model much changed, with a view of converting her into a first class steam frigate.

Should these recommendations be adopted, our naval force will be materially strengthened by the addition of two first-class sailing frigates and of seven first-class steam frigates, capable of mounting 50 guns each—there being no steamer at present of more than ten guns. My opinion is, that it would be sound policy to dispose of such vessels as are deemed unfit for service as vessels of war.

I cannot allow this occasion to pass without an allusion to the repeated failures in our steamships-of-war to fulfil the public expectation. I deemed it my duty to order a searching investigation into the causes of these deplorable disasters, and appointed a board of three engineers and one constructor to inquire and report to the department the causes of the failures, and the parties who were responsible. That report is on file in the department, which may peruse it from the facts which it discloses.

Although I have endeavored to throw around the recent contracts safeguards, by reserving the payment of one-half of the contract price until the work is completed and *successfully tested*, which I trust may insure good results, I unhesitatingly renew the recommendation heretofore made, of the importance of establishing machine-shops at several navy-yards on the Atlantic, and at San Francisco, on the Pacific coast, for the construction and repair of machinery for steamships-of-war. Recent occurrences have multiplied cogent arguments in favor of that policy. With the exception of limited arrangements in the Washington navy-yard, the government is entirely dependent upon private contracts. The yard at New York is regarded as large and useful, and well adapted by its plans for purposes of naval construction. Yet when the steamer Princeton returned from her cruise on the fishing grounds, to be repaired merely, she had to leave the navy-yard for a private establishment. The government can avail itself when necessary of the skill of private establishments, but it is submitted whether it is not wise to have a few machine-shops in which the supervision and judgment of its own superintendents may be exercised as to material, workmanship, and time.

It is submitted, also, that it is important that the department be authorized, when expedient, to increase the enlistment of men from the present number of 7,500 is 10,000.

The suggestions of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery on the propriety of increasing the number of the medical corps of the navy are commended to a favorable consideration.

The recommendations in the report from the commandant of the marine corps are entitled to consideration. For the preservation of discipline on shipboard and active service in emergency on shore, the importance of this corps cannot be too highly appreciated. The improvement of the barracks at the several stations specified in the report, the increase of the corps, the policy of adopting some plan for securing the services of officers educated and disciplined as the officers of the army and navy, are subjects deserving attention.

This corps has ever been found faithful and useful. I am clearly of opinion that it should be enlarged, for in its present limited condition the active service of officers and men is frequently demanded before it is possible to qualify them properly with sufficient drilling.

I have thus frankly presented my views of the policy and importance of enlarging our naval force.

(Concluded in our next.)

METROPOLITAN FEMALE SEMINARY. The subscriber proposes to open, on the second Monday in January next, in the City of Raleigh, a High School for young ladies, under the above title.

For this purpose, he has purchased the property formerly owned, and employed for school purposes, by the late Rev. J. J. Finch. It is situated on Halifax street, a few hundred yards north of the Capitol, in a pleasant and desirable part of the city; sufficiently near, to enjoy all the advantages of the city, and sufficiently retired to be free from most of its annoyances.

He has also purchased an unimproved lot, in the same vicinity,—one of the most eligible and beautiful sites in the city, upon which he intends, as soon as circumstances will admit, to erect large and commodious buildings, with special reference to school purposes. Many circumstances conspire to render Raleigh a most desirable location for a female school. Its proverbial healthfulness; the objects of interest, which attach to it, as the capitol of the State; its accessibility by means of rail roads; the high character of the institutions it already contains; and its growing importance, giving promise of permanent prosperity, are all circumstances which cannot be overlooked by parents, desiring to give their daughters a polite and an accomplished education. The subscriber will be assisted in the duties of the school by Mrs. McDowell and other competent and experienced instructors; and all the facilities necessary to a first class school, will be promptly provided.

The course of instruction will be thorough; embracing all the branches usually taught in High Schools or Colleges, and diplomas will be granted to those who complete the course. Certificates of graduation will also be given in Music and other Ornamental Branches, to those who attain the requisite proficiency.

The sessions and vacations will be arranged to correspond as nearly as practicable with those of Wake Forest College, in order that parents patronizing both Institutions, may have the advantage of sending their sons and daughters together.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Primary Department,	$10
Preparatory Department,	15
Classical and Scientific Department,	25
Music on Piano and Guitar, including the use of Instrument,	25
Other Ornamental Branches at the usual prices.	
Board including washing, fuel, &c.,	60
Contingent Expenses.	1

Payable promptly at the end of each session.

No deduction for absence, after a pupil has entered, except in cases of protracted sickness. The above terms are as moderate, it is believed, as the expensiveness of living and the facilities, which will be provided, will justify. But experience has taught that Parents, who properly appreciate the education of their children, are more solicitous about the character of the *instruction* imparted, than about the price paid for it.

Hence the prime object will not be to make the school as *cheap* as possible, but to render the instruction as *efficient* as possible.

The subscriber flatters himself that the experience he has had in teaching young ladies and the satisfaction he has been enabled to give, will be a sufficient guarantee, to all who may be disposed to patronize his school, that their daughters will be properly cared for, and faithfully instructed. And as he has undertaken this enterprise at the urgent solicitation of numerous friends, and under the impression that important interests may be subserved thereby, he trusts that he shall not lack that generous sympathy and liberal support which have been accorded to him elsewhere.

A. McDOWELL.

Nov. 8th, 1853. 4—42MJ.

**Come and See the Mammoth Stock of DRY GOODS AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF J. W. PRICE, in SMIT

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, DEC., 17, 1853.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN W. ELLIS.

The reader will find below a letter from Judge Ellis, addressed to the Editor of this journal, in which he withdraws his name from among those who have been spoken of as likely to be nominated by the Democratic party for Governor.

The numerous friends of Judge Ellis, in all portions of the State, will, we know, regret as we do this determination on his part. He has and justly, a strong hold upon the affections of the Democracy, and at the same time the entire respect and confidence of the opposite party. Elevated at an early age to the bench, he has sustained himself from the commencement of his duties with marked ability, dispensing justice with a firm but not unmerciful hand, and winning upon all by the mingled dignity and suavity of his manners. Not unmindful of the value of popular regard and popular approval, still he has not gone out of his almost sacred and honorable sphere as a Judge, to seek it; nor has he, though an ardent and inflexible Democrat, permitted himself to take undue part in political affairs on any occasion since he has been on the bench. It was but natural, therefore, under these and other circumstances which might be mentioned, that the minds of many of the party should have been fixed upon him in connexion with the distinguished post referred to.

We entertain no doubt, from our knowledge of the man, that his reasons for this course are of a nature to entitle him to increased respect among his friends.

The Democratic party, however, can boast of many worthy, able, and true men, both in the East and in the West; and we entertain the settled conviction—the result of past experience as well as of the present auspicious condition of things—that a candidate will be nominated by the approaching Convention who will bear the Democratic flag in triumph through the contest.

SALISBURY, Dec. 10, 1853.

SIR: Late numbers of the Standard and other papers have brought to my attention communications connecting my name with the next canvass for Governor of the State; and without any evidence that this feeling is general in its character, I must be permitted to express my disposition upon the subject, lest further silence should be construed into an acquiescence, on my part, in these suggestions.

I certainly feel obliged to those gentlemen who have thus honorably associated my name with the first office of the State; but, for reasons uninteresting to the public, yet of controlling influence with me, I must request that public attention will henceforth be exclusively confined to other gentlemen whose names have already or may hereafter be mentioned in the same connexion. Both the position of candidate and the office itself, have duties appertaining, to the execution of which I am not in a situation to devote my labors.

In conclusion, permit me as a citizen, to express my appreciation of your efficient advocacy, as a public journalist, of questions of general interest; and especially, such prudent, yet energetic measures, as tend to develope the vast natural resources of our much cherished State.

Very respectfully, yours &c.
JOHN W. ELLIS.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday last, the Standing Committees were announced, and a number of notices of bills given. Beverly Tucker, of the Sentinel, was elected printer to the Senate by the following vote: Tucker 26, Armstrong 17, Gales & Seaton 1. Nearly all the Whigs, all the Freesoilers, and a few Democrats combined to defeat Gen. Armstrong.

In the House, on the same day, the Standing Committees were announced. The Resolution herctofore offered by Mr. Bayly, to elect a Librarian by the House, was rejected, yeas 98, nays 100. Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That Congress has the power to provide for the construction of a railroad over the Territories of the United States for the safer and more expeditious transportation of the public moneys, the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and ought immediately to exercise that power.

On a call of the previous question the Resolution was laid upon the table, 126 to 72. Messrs. Ashe, Clingman, Craige, Kerr, Puryear, Rogers, Ruffin, and Shaw of this State voted to lay on the table. The West generally voted for and the Northern and Atlantic States against the Resolution.

No business of importance was transacted in the Senate on Tuesday.

In the House, on the same day, the Resolution of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, affirming the power of the general government to construct railroads through the territories, was laid on the table, yeas 117, nays 74.

The proceedings of the Senate on Wednesday were unimportant.

In the House, on the same day, several Resolutions favorable to the Pacific Railroad were offered and laid on the table.

The proceedings of the Senate on Thursday were unimportant.

In the House, on the same day, a Resolution in favor of reducing the Tariff to a revenue standard, was offered.

Congress will hardly transact any business of importance until after the Christmas holidays.

Still "no light,
But rather darkness visible."

The Whigs of Pasquotank held a meeting a few days since, passed Resolutions, appointed delegates to the Whig State Convention, but, somehow or other, omitted to say what they are for. They say, in the first place, that they "approve the proposition to call a Convention to nominate a *suitable* candidate for Governor," and then add they will support the nominee, "*whoever he may be.*" We are further informed that a couple of gentlemen "*entranced* the proceedings of the meeting with speeches, breathing the old Whig spirit and determination." So, if the proceedings were not definite—if they contained no allusion to principles, they were at least "*entranced!*" Very consolatory indeed! The way, then, to "entrance" things political, is to say nothing. What would we not give to know what these gifted gentlemen said!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE STOCKS. We see Mr. Lyon, Commissioner of Banks for the State of Alabama, reports to the General Assembly of that State, the purchase by him of $900,000 of State stocks and the premium paid for them—that is, $500,000 North Carolina 6 per cents at $103, and $400,000 Virginia 5 per cents at $102¾. These stocks are held by Alabama to await the maturity of a debt of hers, which falls due ten years hence; so that they will not come in competition with any future sale of stocks made either North Carolina or Virginia during that period.

FRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE. We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the "Circular" of this Institute, the advertisement of which will be found in our columns to-day. The citizens of Franklinton and surrounding country are fortunate in having secured Mr. Richardson as the head of their School. He has been remarkably successful in his vocation, and cannot fail, with proper aid on the part of the community in which he has located, to establish a high character for the Institute.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

We copied into our last issue an article from the Charlotte Democrat and one from the Wilmington Journal on the subject of the Democratic State Convention; and we now add the following from the last number of the latter paper:

"We notice that our friends of the Whig party have decided to hold their State Convention at Raleigh on the third Tuesday in February, being the 21st day of the month. When the Democratic Convention will be held, must, we suppose, finally be settled by the Executive Committee appointed by the last State Convention, as there must be some way of arriving at such conclusion. In the meantime, we would still venture to suggest, that a full month later would, we think, be most acceptable to the party in this section of the State. As we remarked on a former occasion, the customary time of moving in this, and we believe, in most of the neighboring counties, has been at March County Court. For various reasons, this is the most fully attended Court of the year, and on many accounts, it is desirable that our meeting in this county should be full, and its action upon matters brought before it, as well with reference to county as State organization, be so taken as to command the assent of all portions of the party. For our own part, we are willing, of course, to assent to any arrangement which may suit the largest number of counties; but still feel certain, that some time in the last week in March would suit our people down here best. It ought not to be later."

We have been advised that it is the wish of a number of the Western Democracy that the Convention should be held about the first of March. This, they say, will be the most convenient time for them; and much consideration is due to their preference, on account of the difficulty of travel with them and their distance from the seat of government. We agree with the Journal that the time will have to be settled by the Democratic State Committee; and we take occasion most respectfully to call the attention of the Chairman, the Hon. Abram Rencher, to the subject. But the time when is a minor point; the leading considerations are a full Convention, unanimity of sentiment and purpose, and such a platform and candidate as cannot fail to meet the popular approval. The Whig Convention will meet in February. It is proper that the Whig leaders, as they hope to show cause, or rather will pretend to show cause, why the administration of State affairs ought to be changed, should assemble first. When they shall have made out their "bill of complaints," and shall have stated—if such a thing be at all within the range of human probability—what they are for, it will be time enough for the Democratic party, the tried and trusted of the people, to assemble and respond—to re-affirm their devotion to those great principles of government which have elevated the Republic to so commanding a position in the scale of nations, and which, here at home, have contributed so essentially to the advancement of our industrial, financial and educational interests.

We trust our Democratic friends in the various Counties will hold meetings at an early day and appoint Delegates to the Convention.

EULOGIES ON COL. KING.

Eloquent eulogiums were delivered last week in Congress, on the character of Vice President King, by Senators Cass, Douglas, Clayton, and by Representatives Benton, Latham, Ashe and others. We shall publish the remarks of Mr. Ashe in our next; below we give the remarks of Col. Benton:

Mr. BENTON said:

Mr. SPEAKER: The relation in which I have stood to the eminent deceased, whose loss we all deplore, must plead my excuse for a departure from the ancient practice which limited the number of tribute offerers, on an occasion like the present, to the mover and seconder of the resolution which express the sense of the House at the death of a fellow-member.

Natives of the same State, and nearly of the same age, we emigrated when young to what was then the Far West; and by the favor of our adopted States were both returned, and nearly at the same time, to occupy seats on the floor of the American Senate. Commencing—he in 1819, I in 1820—we remained for thirty years (with the exception of the brief interval in which he represented his country at a foreign court) members of the same body, intimately associated in all the current business of that body, and in all the amenities of social and private life.

But my knowledge of him goes beyond thirty years—goes back to forty, and not then to the beginning of his congressional service, when I first saw him on this floor. And I mention this first time of seeing him, and in what place, to do honor to the *public man* who could so long retain the confidence of his constituents; and to their honor for the steadiness of their support; and to the credit of our institutions, to which such stability between constituent and representative promises a duration not to be measured by the brief lives of those republics whose people were given up to fickleness and versatility.

These circumstances plead my excuse for departing from a custom which limited the number of those who should have the privilege of expressing, in the presence of the national representation, their own and the general feeling at the demise of a brother member.

The members who have preceded me have stated, and well stated, the illustrious career of the deceased—tracing his course through a long gradation, always rising, of public honors—from the general assembly of his native State to the second office of his country—the vice presidency of this great republic.

To meet it only belongs to join my voice to theirs, and to the voices of all who knew him, in celebrating the integrity and purity of his life, the decorum of his manners, his assidious and punctual attention to every duty, and the ability and intelligence which he brought to the discussion of the national affairs during *his* long service of thirty years.

Faithful to his adopted State, he exhibited, when duty to *her* permitted, the beautiful trait of filial affection to the honored State of his birth—a State which has so many claims upon her children (besides that of having first given them the vital air) for their constant and grateful remembrance, wheresoever they may go.

As friend, as associate, as native of the same State with the late Vice President KING, I appear on this occasion, and feel it to be, in me—his senior in age—a providential privilege to assist in doing honor to his memory in the presence of the national representation.

GERMANTON INSTITUTE. The following preamble and resolutions relative to Germanton Institute, were adopted by the Grand Lodge at its late communication in this City:

WHEREAS, it is the desire of this Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons, to promote the interests of Education throughout the State, and more especially in the Fraternity: Therefore,

Resolved, That we congratulate Germanton Lodge, No. 116, on the eminent success that has crowned its efforts in establishing a Seminary of high character.

Resolved, That, although the "Masonic Institute" is not under the supervision of the Grand Lodge, yet as a Masonic Literary Institution worthy of our confidence and esteem, we do heartily recommend the same to the patronage of the Fraternity throughout the State.

THE HON. REVERDY JOHNSON has been employed by the Governor of Florida to assist the Attorney General of that State in arguing the boundary question between Florida and Georgia, which is to come up before the Supreme Court of the United States at the present term. The counsel for Georgia are Judge Berrien, of Georgia, and Hon. Geo. E. Badger, of North Carolina.

☞ Mr. John Mitchell and Mr. T. F. Meagher, the eloquent and great-hearted Irishmen who recently escaped from Australia, will issue the first number of a weekly paper in New York in a few days.

SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate for the present session:

Committee on Finance.—Messrs. Hunter, Bright, Pearce, Gwinn, Badger and Norris.

Commerce.—Messrs. Hamlin, Stuart, Seward, Dodge of Wis., Benjamin and Clay.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Shields, Dawson, Fitzpatrick, Jones of Tenn., Weller and Johnson.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Gwinn, Mallory, Fish, Thomson of N. J., Bell and Brodhead.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Dodge of Iowa, Stuart, Johnson, Foot, Walker and Clayton.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Sebastian, Walker, Adams, Cooper, Rusk and Toombs.

Claims.—Messrs. Brodhead, Clay, Pratt, Chase, Wade and Williams.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Butler, Toucy, Geyer, Bayard, Petit and Toombs.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Rusk, Brodhead, Morton, Hamlin, Smith and Adams.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Bright, Wright, Dawson, Slidell, Chase and Jones of Tenn.

Pensions.—Messrs. Jones of Iowa, Clay, Foot, Williams and Sumner.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Norris, Mason, Dawson, Wright and Pratt.

Patent and Patent Office.—Messrs. James, Evans, Seward, Chase, Stuart, and Thompson of Ky.

Territories.—Messrs. Douglas, Johnson, Bell, Jones of Iowa and Everett.

The following are the Standing Committees of the House, appointed by the Speaker:

Committee of Ways and Means.—Geo. S. Houston, Ala.; Geo. W. Jones, Tenn.; Harry Hibbard, N. H.; A. H. Stephens, Geo.; Jno. S. Phelps, Mo.; Wm. Appleton, Mass.; John C. Breckinridge, Ky.; Solomon G. Haven, N. Y.; John Robbins, Pa.

Judiciary.—E. P. Stanton, Tenn.; John S. Caskie, Va.; Jas. Meacham, Vt.; O. S. Seymour, Conn.; Sam. W. Parker, Ind.; H. B. Wright, Pa.; John Kerr, N. C.; F. B. Cutting, N. Y.. Henry May, Md.

Naval Affairs.—Thos. S. Bocock, Va.; Moses McDonald, Me.; Geo. W. Chase, Mo.; Wm. S. Ashe, N. C.; T. B. Florence, Pa.; T. K. Zolficoffer, Tenn.; Charles Skelton, N. J.; A. H. Colquitt, Geo.; A. R. Sellers, Md.

Foreign Affairs.—Thos. H. Bayly, Va.; S. W. Harris, Ala.; J. R. Chandler, Pa.; C. M. Ingersoll, Conn.; Gilbert Dean, N. Y.; Thos. L. Clingman, N. C.; Wilson Shannon, Ohio.; Wm. Preston, Ky.; John Perkins, Jr., La.

Public Lands.—David T. Disney, Ohio.; W. R. W. Cobb, Ala.; Henry Bennett, N. Y.; Bernhart Henn, Iowa; Milton H. Latham, Cal.; I. E. Hiester, Pa.; H. L. Stevens, Mich.; Sam. Caruthers, Mo.; E. A. Warren, Ark.

Territories.—W. A. Richardson, Ill.; John Mc. Queen, S. C.; John L. Taylor, Ohio.; D. J. Bayley, Geo.; Wm. Smith, Va.; E. W. Farley, Me.; Wm. H. English, Ind.; Phillip Phillips, Ala., A. W. Lamb, Mo.

Commerce.—T. J. D. Fuller, Me.; John S. Millson, Va.; John Wentworth, Ill.; Tappan Wentworth, Mass.; Wm. Aiken, S. C.; Aaron Harlan, Ohio; Geo. W. Morrison, N. H.; Wm. Dunbar, La.; R. E. Fenton, N. Y.

Elections.—R. H. Stanton, Ky.; J. Gamble, Pa.; P. Ewing, Ky.; J. L. Seward, Ga.; O. B. Matteson, N. Y.; N. T. Stratton, N. J.; E. Dickinson, Mass.; Geo. Bliss, Ohio; Samuel Clark, Mich.

Claims.—Alfred P. Edgerton, Ohio; John Letcher, Va.; Joshua R. Giddings, Ohio; Carlton B. Curtis, Penn.; Daniel Mace, Ind.; John. G. Miller, Mo.; Thomas Ruffin, N. C.; Charles Ready, Tenn.; Wm. W. Boyce, S. C.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Edson B. Olds, Ohio; Parlus Powell, Va.; C. W. Upham, Mass.; Daniel T. Jones, N. Y.; W. P. Harris, Miss.; B. E. Grey, Ky.; Asa Packer, Pa.; Jesse O. Norton, Ill.; J. A. McDougal, Cal.

District of Columbia.—Wm. T. Hamilton, Md.; Wm. O. Goode, Va.; Richad Yates, Ill.; John G. Davis, Ind.; Daniel A. Noble, Mich.; John Dick, Tenn.; W. S. Barry, Miss.; William Cullom, Tenn.; J. J. Taylor, N. Y.

Agriculture.—John L. Dawson, Tenn.; F. McMullen, Va.; Willis Allen, Ill.; R. C. Puryear, N. C.; W. D. Lindsley, Ohio; Samuel Clark, Mich.; Wm. Murray, N. Y.; John T. Cook, Iowa; Samuel Lilly, N. J.

Indian Affairs.—James L. Orr, S. C.; Ben. C. Eastman, Wis; Galusha A. Grow, Pa.: E. Ball, Ohio; A. C. Maxwell, Florida; Daniel B. Wright, Miss.; Alfred B. Greenwood, Ark.; Benjamin Pringle, N. Y.; Milton S. Latham, Cal.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Burton Craige, N. C.; Nathan Belcher, Conn.; John L. Taylor, Ohio; Lawrence M. Keitt, S. C.; E. M. Chamberlain, Ind.

Mr. Rogers, of this State, is on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims; Mr. Benton is Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and also of the Library. There are other Committees of minor importance.

LOSS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER HAMILTON. We copy the following melancholy account from the last Charleston Courier:

"LOSS OF THE U. S. REVENUE CUTTER HAMILTON. It is our melancholy duty this morning to record the loss of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Hamilton, Capt. T. E. Rudulph, and, it is feared, all hands.

She left the Dry Dock at this port on Wednesday for a cruise, and having, as we learn, reached the Bar, in endeavoring to go to sea got ashore on the breakers in the vicinity, but was finally got off in the evening, although in consequence of the difficulty of getting underway near the shoals, it was deemed prudent to anchor until morning. At daylight, however, it commenced to blow a gale from the northeast, which rendered it impossible to get the vessel under-way in the position she then lay, and Capt. Rudulph, directing his attention to her security, brought all her chains and anchors into requisition, but the gale continuing to increase, one chain after another parted and she was driven ashore on Folly Island Breakers, on Thursday night, and the masts shortly afterwards going by the board, and the vessel leaking very badly, it was deemed best to abandon her, that being the only chance for saving the lives of all on board. Accordingly Capt. Rudulph, Thomas Stone, of Boston, Quartermaster, four men and two boys, took one life-boat, which getting speedily among the breakers, was capsized, and every soul in her drowned, with the exception of one of the seamen named James Hagan, who had taken the precaution, which the others had neglected, of lashing himself to the boat, and was picked up at sea near North Edisto yesterday, by the Steamer Calhoun, Capt. Barden, from Savannah, and brought to this port.

The other life boat, of which no information has as yet been ascertained, although from the severity of the weather, but very slight hopes are entertained of her safety, contained Camillus Saunders, son of Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, of N. C., 1st Lieut., E. C. Hine, 3d Lieut., there being no second Lieut. attached, and the remainder of the crew, which probably consisted of the Carpenter and four men.

As far as we can learn, among those on board, in addition to the officers already mentioned, were John Mahony, Boatswain, George Carter, Carpenter, of New England, James Sullivan, Master-at-Arms, and John Johnson, George Brown, Timothy Hurley, and *Joseph Bowser*, colored.

Captain Thomas E. Rudulph, the Commander of the Hamilton, was a native of St. Mary's, Georgia, and, we believe, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, officer in the Revenue Service. He has been known in this city, where his family now reside, for many years, and by his affability of manner, and high-toned bearing on every occasion, endeared himself to a large circle of acquaintances, who deeply regret the sudden and melancholy fate that has befallen him. In his profession, also, he was universally esteemed, and in his death the service has sustained the loss of a gallliant, conscientious, and highly efficient officer.

Messrs. Saunders and Hine were likewise young officers of great promise, and it is to be hoped that the fears as to their safety and those under their command, may prove groundless.

We deeply sympathise, in common with our whole community, on whom the melancholy intelligence has cast a deep gloom, with the relatives and friends of those who have met such a sudden and unexpected end."

☞ We are indebted to Hon. J. C. Dobbin and Hon. Burton Craige, and the Hon. S. H. Rogers for public documents.

MR. CAMPBELL'S REPORT.

The Report of Mr. Campbell, the Postmaster-General, is a document of much interest, and we regret we cannot make room for it at length. It evinces patience and labor on the part of that officer, and a peculiar fitness for the duties to which he has been called. Indeed, it may be said with truth that the affairs of this Department—when we consider the vast increase of business occasioned by the foreign service, the rapid expansion of our territory and augmentation of population—were never so well administered as they are now under Mr. Postmaster Campbell. We must content ourselves with the following abstract:

ABSTRACT OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The whole number of Post Offices in the United States at the close of the last official year, June 30th, 1853,? was twenty-two thousand three hundred and twenty; of this number, two hundred and fifty-five are of the highest class, the Post Masters of which are appointed by the President. At the present date, 1st December, 1853, the total number of Post offices is twenty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight. During the past year commencing 1st of July, 1852, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight Post Offices were established, four hundred and seventy-nine were discontinued, and there were appointed to office during the said year, besides the eighteen hundred and ninety-eight Post Masters to the newly established offices aforesaid, thirty eight hundred and fifty upon resignation, two hundred and twenty-five upon death, one hundred and eighty-two upon change of site, ninety-one where the Post Master had moved away, and twenty-three hundred and twenty-one on removal of prior incumbents, being eight thousand five hundred Post Masters appointed during the year ending 30th June, 1853. At the close of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of June last, there were in operation within the United States, six thousand six hundred and ninety-two mail routes; their aggregate length was two hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty-three miles, and five thousand five hundred and eighty-three contractors were employed thereon.

The annual transportation of the mails on those routes was sixty-one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and forty-two miles; the annual cost thereof was four million four hundred and ninety-five thousand nine hundred and sixty eight dollars, being about seven cents two mills per mile. Of these sixty-one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand miles of annual transportation, twelve million nine hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and five miles are required to be performed on railroads, at a cost of one million six hundred and one thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars; being about twelve cents three mills per mile. Twenty-one million three hundred and eighty-five thousand and six miles in steamboats, at a cost of six hundred and thirty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-eight dollars; being about nine cents four mills per mile. Twenty-one million three hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and twenty-six miles in coaches, at a cost of one million two hundred and six thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars; being about five cents six mills per mile. And twenty million eight hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and forty-six miles in modes not specified, at a cost of one million fifty-five thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars, being about five cents per mile.

The expenditures of the department, during the late fiscal year, were seven million nine hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars. The gross revenues from all sources was five million nine hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and twenty four dollars. It appears from the forogoing statement, that the gross revenue of the year ending June 30th, 1853, falls short of expenditures in the sum of two million forty-two thousand and thirty-one dollars. Fifteen hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars of this deficiency were supplied by balance on the Auditor's books, on July 1st, 1852, and appropriations to supply deficiencies of upwards of one million dollars, leaving five hundred and forty-six thousand dollars to be provided by Congress for the service of the year ending June 30th, 1853.

Failure of the Fillibuster Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. Despatches have been received here by Senator Gwin, of California, showing the failure of the fillibustering expedition against Lower California. The J. L. Stevens, at Panama, 11 days 12 hours from San Francisco, reports that she spoke, Nov. 20, the English bark Caroline, with Walker's expedition on board.

The expedition had landed at Lapaz, and proclaimed the independence of Lower California. They took the Governor and ex-Governor prisoners and re-embarked. The expedition was composed of less than fifty men. The Captain thought them at sea in more ways than one.

Steamer Star of the West Put into Norfolk—$2,000,000 of Gold Come.

NORFOLK, Dec. 12. The steamer Star of the West, from San Juan, with 400 passehgers, put in here today short of coal. She brings $1,500,000 in gold on freight, and $500,000 in the hands of her passengers. Her dates from San Francisco are to the 16th ultimo. She experienced terrible gales all the way.

The Erie Rioters.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13. Matters are quiet again at Erie. A meeting of the directors of the road was held on Saturday, and made a proposition to the City of Erie, which was rejected. All parties are awaiting the result of the injunction against the mayor and council of Erie, restraining them from doing damage to the road, which is to be argued to-day at Pittsburg.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ERIE, Dec. 12. A messago just received from Governor Bigler says that his sympathies are with the people of Erie. Whatever he can do consistent with duty and law, shall be done. If his presence be any service at Erie he will cheerfully come. All is quiet this evening.

Political Lights and Shades.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. All the free-soil democrats and all the whigs in the Senate, except Messrs. Jones and Bell of Tennessee, voted in the Senate to-day for Mr. Beverly Tucker, the successful candidate for printer. There is something a little ominous in this vote. Some think it foreshadows which way the wind may blow hereafter.

Later from South America.

NEW YORK, Dec 12th. By an arrival here we have later advices from Sourh America. The Chilian Congress had adjourned.

Frequent attempts had been made in the North of Peru to overthrow the government. Troops had been dispatched to quell the insurrection.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13th. Dates from the City of Mexico of the 3rd inst. state that C. Evallos and Judge Castalvedo have been removed for refusing to accept the order of Knighthoods from Santa Anna.

Santa Anna Declared Emperor of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10. The Picayune has private advices which are fully reliable, saying that Santa Anna is to assume the title of Imperial Majesty on the 12th of December.

No epidemic is in New Orleans, and no stampede of citizens, as falsely telegraphed North. The city is very healthy.

HOGS. On application to Mr. Jas. Stradley, keeper of the Toll Gate at this place, we learn that up to Tuesday morning last, 47,173 hogs had passed through this place, since he commenced receiving toll. Previous to that time, he says there had passed nineteen lots, generally small. According to this statement, the number will not fall far short of last year. We were induced some weeks since to think differently. *Asheville News.*

LARGE SALE. The valuable plantation situate on Albemarle Sound, North Carolina, belonging to the late Joshua Skinner, of Chowan County, was exposed at public sale on Wednesday, and knocked off to John Skinner, Esq., at the sum of $83,100. The estate consisted of about 1100 acres in a highly improved condition. *Norfolk Argus.*

DRY EATING. The epicure who finished his dinner with the "desert" of Sahara, found it rather dry eating.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1853.

Ball fairly opened—Essentials of a good Correspondent—President's Message and the Documents—Tempest in a Tea Pot, as to the Clerk and Librarian of the House—Other matters and things in general—Houses adjourn from Thursday over to Monday.

In my last communication, the first of your correspondence with me from this Babylon of "fashion, fuss and fun," I ventured some predictions which have been verified. On referring to, or on recollecting that communication written two days before Congress met and before the caucus had decided, it was stated for the Standard the name of the person who would be the Speaker of the House, and who was to be elected Clerk. This is only referred to as some evidence that you and your thousand readers in North Carolina may know that your correspondent does not state this at random or upon mere conjecture. Nor should you or your excellent readers on the other hand, think for a moment that your correspondent has any connection with the sprit rapping, or that

"The sunset of life gives me mystical lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before."

Your correspondent only possesses some few of the essentials which must enter deeply into the composition of any who aspires and undertakes the responsible position of informing and instructing the readers of an important and influential journal. He has tried to divest himself of all prejudice or partialities, to set down nothing in anger or malice, to acquaint himself by years of labor with the past occurrences of political life, and a careful observation of the *precedents* of political characters, their affiliations, both past and present, and the obvious tendency of their course. To write a communication gathered up by "a mere snapper up of unconsidered trifles" from the gossip of the streets, or street yarns of the avenue, is an easy task, but without any credit to the press which publishes, or advantage to those who may take the trouble to read such communications. But to detail only facts from reliable sources, to "paint the folly as it flies," to do justice to talents, fidelity and industry, and condemn error and tergiversation, should be the object and end of the labours of a faithful correspondent.

Well, the ball is fairly opened. The Message has been read by the millions of our republic by the time you receive this, and they will have formed their own opinions of its merits. Such has been its high and elevated tone that with few exceptions it meets with universal acceptance. Even the National Intelligencer, the great leader of the opposition, has acknowledged its high merits. You have also read the Report of your countryman, Mr. Dobbin. It has created a great sensation here and elsewhere, and all acknowledge that no report ever issued from the Navy Department has ever excelled it either in style or matter. He probes with a master's hand the diseases that infect the whole body of the present Naval system, and prescribes, with an experience far riper than his years would warrant, the remedies to restore healthful and efficient action. You will, of course, publish this valuable document. It speaks for itself, and is its own commendation. It has placed Mr. Dobbin on high grounds, and attracts the earnest attention of all—the warmest congratulations of his friends.

The election of Col. Forney as Clerk of the House by so decided a vote, has been wormwood and gall to the New York Herald; indeed, from the flourish of trumpets and parade of arms by the clique of hards and malcontents, it was supposed that some show of opposition would be made to him. But it has all vanished into idle air, on the approach of truth. That Forney has faults none will deny; but that he is an able and sagacious politician, devoted and enthusiastic, all admit. By the by, your readers in North Carolina will be surprised when they learn that he is a near kinsman of Hon. Peter Forney, who represented your State in Congress in 1812-'15, and Col. Daniel M. Forney, who was in Congress from 1815 to 1818. They sprung from the same stock in Pennsylvania. On yesterday a resolution was introduced into the House to take from the Clerk the appointment of Librarian. This was intended as a cut direct at Forney, since he recently removed for inattention to his duties the late incumbent, a Mr. Parker of Va. Doubtless it would be a relief to the Clerk if the House would take the appointment, as it would release him from any responsibility for the fidelity of the incumbent.

The death of the late Vice President, William R. King, was announced in tones of thrilling eloquence and mournful sympathy in both houses on yesterday. A native of North Carolina, Col. King always felt that she was dear to his heart, and towards her worthy sons he always acted as an affectionate brother. After a long life in public service, untarnished by a single error, but adorned by many virtues, he has sunk to the grave with the regard of all and the enmity of none. Of his loss it may be well said with Horace

"Quis desideris sit pudor aut modus,
Tam chari Capitis?"

Mr. Ashe, of your State, made a most appropriate and feeling speech, and was followed by Mr. Benton, who for the first time has opened his mouth in the new arena which has been "opened to him."

The delegation from North Carolina are all in place, and as the bills of laden say all "in good order and well condition." Senator Badger and his family are at Williard's Hotel—Clingman at the National—Ashe in private lodgings—the rest at Brown's Hotel. Your immediate representative, Hon. Sion H. Rogers, seems quite at home, and wins on all by his pleasant *bon hominie* manners. He returns this week for his family.

Your countryman, Gov. Graham is here, looking quite well, attending the Supreme Court. He bears the fortunes of war with much complacency, and doubtless hopes like Jacob Faithful, "better luck next time."

Martin Kosta is here also, whose name has been made familiar to all by the sword of Ingram and the pen of Marcy. I met him on yesterday. He does not appear to be worth the sensation he has created; and as the honest Paddy whose wit ruled even the last moments of expiring humanity, when he saw his Physician preparing a large mustard plaster for his attenuated form said "ah doctor, you are after having a grate dale too much mustard for the little meat you have to use with it."

It is thought that this will be a very gay winter, and there are a host of new members, "young, ardent and aspiring" for other than political honors. There are too, many of the fairor portion of creation gathered here, and more expected. Every sunny day, (and we have many now,) the avenues look like some bright parterre of gay colors; and the galleries of Congress seemed studded with bright stars, shedding their lovely influences upon the members below. And there is a good harvest here for the fair reapers. In the Cabinet officers there are three widowers—(Treasury, Navy, and Attorney General,) that are "fair, fat and forty" ready to divide their honors with some sweet one who will relieve their sorrows and double their joys; and many young bachelors in Congress.

LITTLE DAVY.

A CHALLENGE. At a ball given by the French Ambassador at Madrid, the Duke of Alba, brother-in-law of the French Empress, made a disparaging remark concerning the dress of Mrs. Soule, wife of the American Minister, which being overheard by young Soule, he made a slight assault on the Duke. Mr. Soule, however, interfered and removed his son, but the affair created much excitement. Young Soule afterwards challenged the Duke, who refused acceptance.

We learn from the Biblical Recorder, that our young townsman, Jordan Womble, jr., is to be associated with Rev. T. W. Tocey, in the Yanceyville Female High School. This is a most excellent selection, Mr. W. is a gentleman of mind, fond of literary pursuits, and of unexceptionable character. We wish him, with his very excellent Principal, abundant success and a liberal patronage.

Spirit of the Age.

We learn from the Austin State Gazette that Gov. P. H. Bell has resigned the office of Governor of the State of Texas, and the duties of that station have been thereby devolved upon the present Lieutenant Governor, J. W. Henderson, by whom they will be discharged until the 21st of December next.

Never abuse musquitoes—they are blood relations.

If a small boy is a lad will two small boys make a ladder?

MARRIED,

On the 8th instant, in the City of Washington, D. C., by the Rev. Dr. Butler, William J. Ward, Esq., of Baltimore, and Isabella F., daughter of Thomas Green, Esq., of Washington, and granddaughter of Thomas Ritchie, Sr.

In Wake County, on Sabbath morning, the 11th instant, by Prof. W. T. Brooks, Mr. W. Marcellus Thompson to Miss Mary Adelaide, only daughter of Hillory Thompson, Esq.

DIED,

In the town of Halifax, on Friday morning, the 9th inst., Mr. William H. Pope, aged 57 years.

Mr. Pope has been long and favorably known as the keeper of a popular Hotel in this place, for twenty years or more. He was a worthy and respected citizen, and his death will be very much regretted by his numerous friends and relatives. *Halifax Republican.*

WANTED.—At this Office, (Petersburg Intelligencer,) immediately, a good compositor, of steady habits, who will receive wages of $10 a week and have moderate work.
Dec. 16, 1853. 9—3t.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE GLORIOUS NEWS THAT W. H. ADDINGTON & CO. are turning their immense stock of Boots, Shoes and Trunks into Cash!!!—The chance is still going on, and since we advertised to close out our Fall and Winter stock at greatly reduced prices there has been a steady increasing "rush and excitement," and it is our determination to keep it up by offering greater bargains than ever, until the whole stock shall be closed off.

We have still left a large stock of coarse Brogans and lined and bound Brogans, Gents' Water Proof Boots and Dress Boots, Boy's Boots and Shoes of every kind. Ladies' Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Jenny Lind Boots and Sontag Boots, Misses and Children's Shoes and Gaiters of every description, all of which must and shall be sold by Christmas at some price or other.

We wish to make a clean sweep, so, reader, if you have any Boots or Shoes to buy, remember the Store that is offering bargains, and come at once to the Ladies' Shoe Saloon, No. 37, Main-street, Sign of the Big Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

NEW BOOKS.—Scotia's Bards, illustrated; Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols., royal, 8 vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Rivero, translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grates History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theological Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo.; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New World, Impressions of America, by Frederika Bremer; The Behaviour Book, by Miss Sealie; Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton; The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion, by Charles Scott, A. M.; Bleak House, by Charles Dickens; Gustavus Lindorme, or, "Lead us not into temptation," by Emilie F. Carlen; The Daughter at School, by Rev. Jno. Todd, D. D.; The Old House by the River; Temperance Tales and Hearth Stone reveries, by T. W. Brown
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Geology of the Globe, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D.; A Treatise on Metallurgy, comprising Mining and General and Particular Metallurgical operations, with a description of Charcoal, Oak and Anthracite Furnaces, Blast Machines, Hot Blast Forge Hammers, Rolling Mills, &c., &c., by Frederic Overman; The Book of Nature, by Frederic Schoedler, Ph. D., and Henry Medlock, F. C. S.; Principles of Geology, by Sir Charles Lyell; A Manual of Elementary Geology, or, the Ancient Changes of the earth and its inhabitants, as illustrated by Geological Monuments, by Sir Charles Lyell.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. { 84—
September 6th, 1853.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, *High Street and Pierce's Wharf,*
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

GOLDSBORO' DRUG STORE.—VAUGHAN & MOORE, Druggists and Apothecaries, Goldsboro', N. C., wish to impress upon the minds of the citizens not only of Wayne county, but the whole of this portion of the State, that they have on hand, and are daily receiving one of the largest and most select stocks of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered for sale in North Carolina. They call attention to the following catalogue, which, though imperfect in itself, will convey a faint idea of their assortment, viz:

Drugs and Chemicals.

30 lbs. Acetic Acid, 6 oz. Elaterium (Clut.)
5 " Benzoic " 20 Rolls Emp. Adhesive,
10 " Citric " All kinds of Extracts and Confections,
25 oz. Hydrocyanic do.
5 Carboy's Sulphuric do. 50 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne
3 " Nitric do. 10 " Fowler's Solution,
3 " Muriatic do. 25 " Goulard's Ext. Lead,
20 lbs. Sulphuric Aether, 10 " Iodine,
5 Carboy's Spts Nitre, 10 " Iodine Potassae,
4 Boxes Tartaric Acid, 10 " Cirate Iron,
5 Carboy's Aqr. Ammonia, 20 oz. do do and Qui.
2 do Spts do 20 " Lactate do
50 lbs. Carbonate, do 50 " Balsam Copaiba,
5 " Liq Ammonia, 100 " Quinine,
5 " Tartar Emetic, 10 doz. Seidletz Powders,
5 " Pulv. Antimonialis, 100 gals Castor Oil,
6 " Golder Sulphurat do 100 " Flor Sulphur,
25 " Blue Mass, 10 bbls. Glue,
10 " Sub Nit Bismuth, 5 " Printer's Glue,
25 " Calomel (Opt.) 20 lbs. Opium, [Turky]
25 " Gum Camphor, Shakers Herbs,
300 " Chloride Lime, 50 " Gum Arabic
20 " Choloform, 25 " do Assafoetida,
50 " Peruvian Bark, 1 Bale Senna Alix.

Patent Medicine.

50 doz. Mexican Mustang Liniment, 12 doz. Horseman's Hope,
24 " Hoofland's German Bit. 12 " Carter's Spanish Mix.
A large supply of Drs. Jayne's and Rose's Medicines kept constantly on hand, 6 " Gray's Ointment,
10 " Green Mountain do.
A large supply of Greafenberge Medicines.
1 gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
24 doz. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, R. R. R. Remedies and in fact almost every kind of Patent Medicine that can be called for.

Paints, Oils, &c.

125 kegs Pure White Lead 50 lbs. Chrome Green Dry
90 " Extra do. and in Oil,
40 " No 1 do 50 " Chrom Yellow do.
25 " Zinc Paint, 25 " Prussian Blue,
1 bbl. Drop Black, 4 bbls. Linseed Oil,
1000 Yellow Ochre, 1 " Copal Varnish,
2 casks Spanish Brown, 10 cans Conch do.
2 " Venetian Red, 1 bbl. Japan do.
5 kegs Red Lead, 1 " Black do.
5 " Litharge, &c., &c., &c., &c.
100 lbs. Putty.

Glass-Ware, &c.

50 gross Vials, assorted, 125 boxes French and American Window Glass,
5 crates, 3 hhds. of Druggists shop Furniture.

Perfumery, &c.

We have a very large assortment of Perfumery and Toilet articles, which we will sell very low.

We would say to all Physicians who wish to replenish their stock, that they may confidently rely upon getting the best of articles, as the whole of our assortment was purchased under the immediate supervision of the senior partner of the firm, (who as a Druggist, is second to none in the State,) with especial reference to their purity, medicinal action, and adaptation to the purposes required, and also with the utmost regard to their meeting the approval of customers and consumers. Having said this much, we make our bow to the public, whom we hope to be able to call a generous one. AMARIAH B. VAUGHAN,
JOHN SWANN MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 18, 1853. 100—3m.

HAIR DYE.—Do you admire the Raven's wing,
To suit your wish I'm just the thing,
But not to write a length puff,
To give black hair I'm just the stuff.
Apply it when you go to bed,
Next morn you'll scarcely know your head,
And when with joy you rise next morn,
You'll give your thanks to Moore & Vaughan.

We have on hand a large lot of Hair Dye, which we warrant to turn gray or red hair to a glossy black. All of you who have gray hair or red whiskers will please call and have them dyed at VAUGHAN & MOORE'S.
Goldsboro' Oct. 16. 100—

JUST RECEIVED.—100 ounces Sulphate Quinine,
10 ounces Ferriet Quinine Citras,
5 " Sulphate Morphine,
4 " Acetate "
4 " Valorianate "
2 " Veratria,
20 " Iron by Hydrogen,
50 pounds Blue Mass,
35 " Calomel, (Opt.,)
10 " Syrup Iodide Iron, (P. & W.'s
All of which will be sold low, by
VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Apothecaries and Druggists.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, AND WINDOW GLASS. We keep constantly on hand a very large stock of all kinds of Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., which we will sell as low as can be bought in the State.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 100—

125 OZS. QUININE.—We have made arrangements with Messrs. Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Dennis to receive their Quinine regularly, and are able to sell it lower than it can be bought in the State elsewhere. VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists and Apothecaries.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 101—

WE HAVE RECEIVED 5 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda, 2 Bales Lamp Black, 1 Bale Hops—crop 1852, 500 lbs. Putty. All of which are warranted of the best quality. For sale in quantities to suit, by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHENE.—A supply of the best Burning Fluid and Camphene for sale low for Cash, by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—We are in receipt of one of the largest and most extensive assortments of Perfumery and Fancy Articles ever brought to North Carolina. All of which will be sold very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

GRAY'S OINTMENT.—A supply of Gray's genuine Ointment for sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 101—

A LARGE supply of Castor Oil, Cream of Tartar, Cooking Soda, Pink Root, Sulphur, Salt Petre, Nut Megs, Mace, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Annatto Camphire, Cinnamon, &c. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

GUM AND CORDIAL DROPS.—Fig, Marsh, mallow, Jujube and Liverwort paste, of various flavors just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY: Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ $80,000 to $100,000 worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.
W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[Between Messrs. Pomeroy and Porter's Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shot-bags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.
F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

S. H. YOUNG HAS IN STORE NEARLY HIS entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

At No. 21., may be found, among other goods, the following:

Plain and figured black Silks.
Ladies dress Goods of almost every description,
A good assortment of Embroidered Sleeves,
Collars, band'k'f's, &c.,
Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,
Prints of almost every variety,
Glass and Earthern ware,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Sugar, Coffee, and Tea,
Leverings' Syrup—something nice,

With numerous other goods too tedious to mention. Call at No. 21, as we shall take pleasure in showing our Stock at all times and will sell cheap.
September 23, 1853. 89—tf1stJ.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—P. F. PESCUD HAS RECeived a very large and splendid stock of Cigars, consisting in part of the following brands, viz:

Jacotingal, Ariana, Lopez,
Chicken Cock, La National, Plantation,
Londres, Niagara, La Magnolia,
El Divan, Cobden, Napoleon,
Isabella, Rio Honda, Baraneo,
Victoria, Conquesta, Programa,
La India, El Mensagora, Ugues,
La Salvadora, Baltimore Club,

And 500 papers and rolls very fine Smoking Tobacco, one gross of which is the celebrated De Nicotised Smoking Tobacco, which the most nervous persons can smoke freely, it being deprived of the oil of Tobacco, and very agreeably flavored.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

Pianos! Pianos!!

3 BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOS, 6 3-4 and 7 octaves, with highly ornamented cases from the Southern Factory of EGGERT & Co., which were intended for Exhibition at the N. C. State Fair, but arrived too late, are offered for sale.

They combine with a tone that rivals the best Chickering's a splendid article of furniture, that will decorate the finest parlor.

They are exhibited at F. Mahler's & Co., where the subscriber may be found at any time of the day.
CHAS. KLIFFMILLER, Agent.
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1853. 99—2t

TEETH BRUSHES.—12 DOZEN, SOME VERY fine and beautiful styles, just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

PARISEN & KING'S Steamship EXPRESS, PER ROANOKE and JAMESTOWN—*Reduced Rates, Increased Expedition, &c.*—The proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent. below the old *humbug monopoly.*

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of *humbug, imposition and monopoly!*

☞ Be sure to order your goods by PARISEN & KING'S Express, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.,
and Bollingbrook st., Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.

V. D. Groner, Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. Womack, Farmville, Va.
Wm. Bailey, Fredericksburg, Va.
Wm. L. Maule, Richmond, Va.
W. Bandy, Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Minor, Charlottesville, Va.
John Campbell, Weldon, North Carolina.
John Nutt, Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.
James L. Reid, Henderson, N. C.
Turnbull & Stallings, Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. Hamlet, Goldsboro', N. C.
Stark & Pierce, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. Whitfield, Franklinton, N. C.
James L. Duke, Ridgeway, N. C.
C. Allen, Littleton, N. C.

☞ Notice.—Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships to Virginia, N. Carolina and Tennessee.
June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary,* or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH AND VICINITY.—PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*—We are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express."

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.
do do Bollingbrook st, Pet.
Y. D. GRONER, Norfolk Va.
H. D TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

☞ On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.
July 2, 1853. 66—tf.

NEW BOOKS.—On Minerals, by Ralph Wardlaw, D. D.; Men and Things as I saw them in Europe, by Kirwan; Reason and Faith, and other Miscellanies of Henry Rogers, author of the "Eclipse of Faith"; The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament, by Frederick Denison Maurice; Elements of Analytical Mechanics, by W. H. C. Bartlett; Fun Jottings, or Laughs that I have taken a pen to, by N. P. Willis; The History of the Second War with England, by J. T. Heady; Venice, or the City of the Sea, by Edmund Flagg, late Consul of the U. S. to the Port of Venice: The Mud Cabin, or Character and Tendency of British institutions, by Warren Isham; The Heir of Redcliffe, by the author of the Two Guardians, Heneretta's Wish, The Kings of England, &c., &c.; The Bleak House, by Dickens, complete in 2 vol's, 12mo. Illustrated.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1853. 96—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—CALHOUN'S WORKS, VOL. II., containing his speeches delivered in the House of Representatives, and Senate of the United States from 1811 to 1837, edited by Richard K. Cralle, uniform with Calhoun's Disquisition on Government.

Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburg University; arranged and edited by C. W. Wight, comprising Philosophy of common sense, Philosophy of perception, and Philosophy of the conditioned.

Fifth Volume of DeAubegne's history of the Reformation.
English Humorists by Thackery.
Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair.
Modern Flirtation, by Catharine Sinclair.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 3, 1853. 92—

MERCHANTS, TAKE NOTICE! PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS.—The following now offices and agents have been recently established for the accommodation of the public:

E. Haskings, Clarksville, Va.; M. Battle, Wilson's Depot; J. B Sutherland, Warsaw; N. P. Woodruff, Stricklands; J. Hallowell & Co., Dudleys, N. C.

☞ Through Messengers, will hereafter leave our office every morning, at 9, A. M., for Wilmington, Raleigh, and all intermediate points.
PARISEN & KING.
September 13, 1853. 86—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT F Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
30 Kegs Nails and Brads.
J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853, 90—

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES, BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, July 21, 1853. 71—

IRISH POTATOES.—10 BARRELS SUPERIOR quality, for table use, just received and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK,—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.
HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, ... $400
10 " " " 485
12 " " " 525
14 " " " 585
15 " " " 615
16 " " " 650
20 " " " 695
25 " " " 750
30 " " " 850
35 " " " 900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bubbin " " "
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods,* embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.,* which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 58—

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.
R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1853. 13—tf.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED.—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.
J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most br